

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1855.

[No. 1201.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and trails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Sec. — ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerfemeres,
Duffels, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elastic, blue Friezes,
Calmancoes, Ruffs, Vapo Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburghs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other
articles.

Philip G. Marshall.

Dec 20.

TANNERS OIL.

30 bbls. best Brown Tanners Oil,
For Sale by
LAWRASON & FOWLE.

Also on hand,

A few hhds. retailing Molasses,
Hogheads and barrels Muscovado sugar,
Mould Candles, Soap No. 1 and 2,
New Tea, Boston inspection,
Mackerel, Russia and Ravens Duck,
Sewing Twine Sheathing Paper,
Souchong Tea, and
And a few boxes fresh Chocolate.

dtf

FOR SALE,

On board the sloop COLUMBIA, at A. and E.
JANNEY'S wharf;
New-England Rum, in hogheads,
tierces and barrels.
Sweet Cyder, in barrels.
Potatoes.
70 barrels Boston Beef.
Few boxes Sweet Oil, in flasks,
Boxes of Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Said sloop is offered for sale,
freight, or charter. Apply to Captain Gardner,
on board, or to
JOHN C. LADD.

January 12.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Partnership of Robert & John Gray
is this day dissolved by mutual consent—
all persons indebted to them will please to make
payment to Robert Gray, who is hereby author-
ized to settle the business of the late firm.
ROBERT GRAY,
JOHN GRAY.

ROBERT GRAY

CONTINUES the Bookelling and Station-
ery business in the Store heretofore occupied
by Robert & John Gray, and respectfully solicits
a continuance of the patronage of his friends and
the public.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
executed in the neatest manner on moderate terms.

JOHN GRAY

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public that he is now opening for sale a
handsome assortment of **BOOKS & STATION-
ERY**, in the store adjoining J. & M. Schol-
field's, King Street, where all orders in his line
will be thankfully received and carefully attended
to.

BOOK-BINDING of every description
done on moderate terms.
January 9.

Wanted to Hire,
A NEGRO BOY.
Apply to the Printer.

Jan. 1

JAMES BACON, AT HIS GROCERY STORE,

King near Washington Street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-Yor
&c. an extensive selection of **GROCERIE**
consisting of

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Peko, Padra,
Pouchong and
Corn'n Souchong

TEAS

Of the latest Impor-
tation and particu-
larly chosen.

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,

Choice old Madeira,
Particular Teneriffe,
Sherry,
Brussels,
Lisbon,
Malaga and
Port

WINES.

Claret in small cases,
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua,
St. Croix, and
St. Kitts

RUM.

Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Peter, Allum, Madder, Coperae & Brim
stone.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, rice and ground Ginger,
Fig Blat and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot affortel,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistol Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and
cansisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid
himself out for the supplying of private families
and in consequence thereof taken every pains
possible in the selection of his goods, he flatters
himself from their superior quality, and the low
prices at which he will dispose of them, to be a-
ble to give satisfaction to those who will please
to favor him with their custom.
June 11.

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has just received via Philadelphia an elegant
assortment of

GOODS,

suited to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine
and second Cloth,
Cashmeres, frizes,
Coatings, Bearskins,
Plains, Serges & Flan-
nels,
Male Skin, Tollenet,
Swanstown, and Mar-
tells,
Velvet, Confiture,
Hunting and Genoa,
Cord,
1 & 2 Irish Linen,
Shirting Cotton, long
Lawn,
Kerfemeres, Britannias
White, and Brown,
Plattillas,
Creas, Dowls, Tick-
lenburgs,
Osnaburghs and Hes-
sians,
Worsted, Cotton, &
Silk Hosiery,
Ruffs, and Duffell
Blankets,
Chintzes, Calicoes, &
Colored Cambrics,
do. do. Furniture,
Ladies Patent Cloth
&c. &c.

By wholesale.

2 Cases Chintzes and Calicoes
At very reduced prices.
Nov. 13.

NEW-YORK LOTTERY, No. 3

A FEW TICKETS in the Third Class of the
Lottery for the promotion of Literature in the
State of New-York, for Sale by the printer here-
of. Prizes in the Second Class will be taken in
exchange.
December 27.

For Sale, or Charter,

The **SCHOONER**

ENTERPRIZE.

Laying at Ramsay's wharf; bur-
then about 650 barrels, well found,
and ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply
to

ROBERT B. JAMESSON,

OR TO

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON;

Who have for Sale,

New-England RUM, in hogheads
and barrels.

Dec. 29.

For Sale or Freight,

The **SCHOONER**

BETSY.

Burthen 800 barrels; a faithful
well built vessel, and sails well;
built in the year 1802; and now lying at Mer-
chant's wharf. For terms apply to
Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Jan. 2.

Freight will be taken,

In the cabin of the ship
OLIVE-BRANCH, for ROTTER-
DAM; and two or three passen-
gers may be accommodated. Expected to sail
in twelve or fifteen days. Apply to the master
on board, or to

Rickels, Newton & Co.

January 12.

WILLIAM OXLEY

HAS ON HAND,

Which he will dispose of on terms advantageous
to the purchasers, for cash or notes,
The following Articles, viz.

Superfine and second cloths,
Kerfemeres and swanowns
Bearskins and farnoughts
Durans and callimancoes
Bombazets and withores
Common and boild camblets
Silk, cotton, and worsted hosiery
English extra long silk gloves
Silk twist and thread
Diaper and common tapes
Paper and pound pins
White and printed marseilles
Laces, edgings and gimps
Elegant black and white lace veils
Patent do. do.
Satin peeling and silk handkerchiefs
4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric muslins
India Jaconet do.
Fustians, buckram, &c. &c.

A few bales of Negro Caddies, and one trunk
silk and cotton flings.
January 7.

Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

HAS FOR SALE,

Twelve bales of **INDIA COTTONS,**

CONSISTING OF

3 bales Bishwa Emerry
2 do. Coomoreally Samahs
1 do. Jallapore do.
1 do. Necropore Bafahs
1 do. Collypatty do.
2 do. Cogmayr Cossahs
1 do. Johannah do.
1 do. Doncaster Chintz, and
3 cases Bandanna Handkerchiefs
2 bales Sago
3 chests Hyson Tea
32 pieces Russia Shertings
9 do. Ravens Duck
15 bags Black Pepper
1 case Wool hats
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Womens' and childrens' Morocco do.
Sole and Upper Leather
A few Coils Cordage
Suff in half barrels and kegs
3 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
2 hhds. Armagnac do.
5 hhds. and 12 barrels Sugar
25 bbls. Beef, Salem inspection
6 do. best brown TANNER'S OIL.
January 1.

Bank of Alexandria, Jan. 7, 1855.
NOTICE is hereby given, to
the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, that
a dividend of four and one half per cent, on the
capital stock of said Bank, for the half year, end-
ing this day, is declared, and will be ready to
be paid to them or their representatives, on
Thursday next, the 10th instant.
By order of the President and Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, Cashier.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Are now landing and offer for sale
at the Store lately occupied by R. B. Jamesson

20 Bales Prime Upland Cotton,
20 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
2 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,
15 Puncheons Old, and fine flavored Jamaica
Rum,

5 Pipes Holland Gin,
20 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
30 Qr. Chests of the best Teas, assorted, from
India to Imperial,

8050 Bbls. of 1st and 2d quality refined Sugar,
2 Hhds. Madder,
4 Hhds. Green Coperaes,
6 Teirces Roll Brantstone,
2 Hhds. Allum,

1 Tierce Glauber Salts,
10 Pipes of Old London Particular Madeira,
5 Pipes of Full Boiled Port,
20 Qr. Casks Sherry,
2 Pipes fine Lisbon,

3 Pipes Particular Tennessee,
30 Qr. Casks Malaga,
30 Casks Claret,
1 Case of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves,
5 Bales Cassia,

500 lbs. Pepper,
100 lbs. Pimento,
800 lbs. Ground Ginger,
1000 lbs. Rice, do.

200 Boxes Godfroids, (superfine) Segars, in
half boxes,
70 Boxes St. Jago, do.

3 Pipes best (French) Vinegar,
10 Bales Almonds,
1 Cask Pearl Barley,
15 Hhds. Bright Molasses,

15 Boxes Superfine Chocolate,
40 Boxes Mould and Dipt Candles,
30 boxes Brown and White Soap,
100 Boxes Hunters Pipes,

20 boxes of Mustard,
1 Case Cayenne Pepper,
Basket Salt,
Fine Poland Starch,

100 Demijohns, assorted,
700 lb. Refined Salt Peter,
30 qr. Casks Best English F. Gunpowder,
Do. in lb. Papers,
Do. in Cansisters,

20 Boxes Fig Blue,
3 Seroons fine floatant Indigo,
Leeper, and Hamilton's Snuff,
1 Case of Macouba, do.
1 Ds. French Rappee.

Mandeville & Jamesson.

Nov. 30.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the following articles,
12 Pipes London P. Madeira

Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles,
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Holland Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whiskey,

Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,

Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Dark, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Osnaburghs,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,

5 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in
pound papers sealed,
1 Large Seal Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales complete of a superior quality.

A few bags of first quality **GREEN**
COFFEE.
Nov. 8.

WILLIAM HODGSON

HAS RECEIVED, & OFFERS FOR SALE,
160 pieces twilled Sacking, and
3 cases Cotton Hosiery, well as-
sorted.

For Sale, by the Subscriber,
A few tierces excellent Rice.
Six hhds. best retailing Molasses.
Sixteen hhds. Surinam Sugars.
A few hundred bushels of coarse
Salt.

Dec. 17.

J. G. Todd.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Wet Goods,
A plain GIG & HARNESS.
Apply to the Printer.
January 26.

5,100 Acres of Land for Sale.

The subscriber is empowered to sell 5,100 acres of LAND, in Hampshire county, State of Virginia; and will offer the same at public sale, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on THURSDAY the 31st instant, when the title papers will be shown and the terms made known. One tract of the said land lies three or four miles above the town of Romney, and bounds on the South Branch of Potomac. The other tract lies eight or ten miles below the town of Romney, and bounds on the aforesaid Branch of Potomac. The whole is heavily clothed with excellent timber.

JOHN McDONALD.

January 22.

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For Sale or Rent,

Three lots in the town of Colchester.

On one there is a good dwelling-house, with a kitchen under it, a great barn, a well enclosed garden with a spring of good water in it; the second lot is a lot of spinning the above described with a stone upon it. And the third is a water lot with a House and good Fishery on it. From the healthiness of this agreeable of the situation and cheapness of wood it may be a desirable bargain. Immediate possession may be had. For terms apply to.

DAVID WILSON SCOTT, Alexandria, or to WILLIAM DOWNMAN, living two miles from Colchester.

January 24.

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Advertisement.

WHEREAS, my husband *Mordecai Mark Hynes*, has been gone from me ever since the 8th of July past, when he promised me to be back again in ten or twenty-one days; he not having come since, I think proper to advertise him, having frequently wrote to him to no purpose, to different places. He went away from home with a single bridle, and chair. He was a man, when living, about 6 feet 8 inches high, short, oily, light sandy hair, his head parry bald, fandy complexion, by birth a Polander. He took with him goods to a large amount, consisting of jewelry; having no account of him since, his absence is the reason of my advertising him, not knowing whether he is living or dead; and earnestly request any person knowing any thing respecting him, to oblige me, by giving information.

Jan. 26.

Elizabeth Hynes.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Eloped from the subscriber, living in the town of Petersburg, Virginia, on the night of the 24th ult. without any provocation, a very light molaro man, who has generally been known by the name of *GEORGE TALE*, formerly the property of Mr. Hector Alexander, of Dumfries, from whom I purchased him about twelve months since. He is an excellent boat and a maker, and served an apprenticeship to that business with Mr. James C. Duman, of the aforesaid place, from whence he eloped to Norfolk, and was there apprehended, lodged in jail, and brought home by his master. He is about 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, well proportioned, a little pock pitted, with black hair, rather lank in front, but inclined to curl at the back of his head, his voice resembles the generality of negroes, his face appears very much scoriated, from a recent boxing match with some of his companions. It appears unnecessary to attempt a minute description of his clothing, as I am informed he either bartered or sold the major part of them.

I am convinced he is bent on fixing a residence in some of the northern States, and with no doubt attempt to pass as a freeman.

It is highly probable he took with him a grey horse, about nine years old and five feet high, as the same was broken over the head by the elopee, and such a horse taken away. He is well known in many of the northern towns. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to Mr. A. Cooke, in Fredericksburg; Mr. John G. Smith, in Dumfries; Mr. Samuel Craig, in Alexandria; or Mr. Thomas Dobbin, in Baltimore, or for securing him to any jail so that I can get him again; and ten dollars for delivering the horse to.

JOHN COOKE.

N. B. I thus publicly forward all officers of vessels and others, from harbouring, employing or carrying off said slave, under no less penalty than the extent of the law usage and provided in such cases.

Jan. 21.

d2w

WANTS A PLACE,

A young man who has been brought up to the farming business, and has had some experience as a manager of an estate, and can produce unexceptionable recommendations as to industry, sobriety, and integrity. Please to enquire of the Printer.

January 25.

**CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

MONDAY, January 7.

DEBATE

On receding the District of Columbia.

Mr. Eppes's Speech continued.

If the view he had taken of the power of Congress over the district was a correct one, it would not be necessary to say much on the expediency of a measure interesting to the people of the district, to the people of the United States, and to the national legislature. The people of the district in returning to the bosom of the respective sovereignties from which they have been torn, will be again restored to the rights of freemen. Instead of a miserable dependence on the will of Congress, their rights will stand on the firm basis of a written charter. Their industry be placed under the fostering care of men elected annually by themselves possessing their feelings and interests. They will quickly experience, the difference between that legislation, which flows from a cold sense of duty, without responsibility, and the active and zealous exertion, excited by a common interest and kept up by proper responsibility. To doubt the beneficial effects of such a change to the people of this territory, would be to call in question the great principles of representative government. It is true that a gentleman from Maryland, has told us, that the rights of the people are sufficiently secure, if those who govern them have no interest in injuring them. And that the advantage of a legislative body of their own, might be questioned because too much legislation was worse than none. The people of America have ever deemed the right to elect those who govern them essential to freedom. The time he hoped would never arrive in this country, when this important privilege shall cease to be valued. He should not attempt to demonstrate a first principle. If the gentleman from Maryland had any doubts as to the blessings of self government to a people, he would recommend to him a perusal of the history of American independence, in which he will find the patriot whose shade he had invoked, devoted the best period of his life to toil and danger for the establishment of that principle. But we are told that the people of this district deprecate a change and prefer political slavery, to a full participation of American rights. Do we believe this to be a fact? If it was a fact it was to his mind a conclusive one in favor of receding the territory. If this people have already so far degenerated as to attach no value to the blessings of self government, and prefer living destitute of political rights, they are already fit instruments for tyrants. It is time for them to take a new lesson in the rights of man. Let us restore them to a situation in which if they cannot acquire the feelings of American citizens, their detestable principles may not insure the great mass of the community. He did not however believe that this was the sentiment of a majority of the people of this district. He did not believe it was the fair sentiment of any portion of the people in any part of the United States. He had no doubt if the question was fairly put to the great mass of any community, had you rather have your persons, your property, and rights protected by men elected by yourselves, or live dependent on men in whose election you have no voice, over whose power you have no control; that the answer would in every instance be in favor of possessing these important privileges; what had been viewed as the sentiment of the district, he considered only as the opinion of a few land lords, who having embraced the erroneous idea, that receding this territory, would affect the value of their property had misled, and enlisted on their side the people, against their substantial interests. By what process of reasoning this people had been induced to believe that enlarging their political rights would lessen the value of their property, he did not know. It was a species of logic he wished not to understand; as one of the representatives of the United States he should consider himself bound to extend to these people the privileges which every American ought to possess. He had always been taught to believe, that the privileges attached to property constituted an important part of its value. That in enlarging human rights in a district of country, you enlarge also the means of

happiness and give an additional value to the property of the citizen.

The people of the United States will be freed from the expense of legislating for this district. The time destined for national purposes will be employed for the nation, and not in local legislation for a territory, whose internal regulations, must in time require more laws than all the general interest in the nation. They will restore to the rank of American citizens a portion of the people doomed under momentary error to political degradation. Their system of protection and rights will become uniform throughout the United States, and our people relieved from an example odious to freemen, and dangerous to liberty, of a political society existing in our country, destitute of political rights.

As it respects the national legislature he had always thought this exclusive jurisdiction while it devolved on them great additional labour, was not calculated to afford them any additional security or freedom in their deliberations. The legislative body of a free country must stand on the broad basis of public opinion. In the faithful discharge of their duties, they require not the hand of power to protect their deliberations. An honest and enlightened legislature pursuing faithfully the public interest, will find in the attachment of a grateful people, that safety which would be in vain sought, in powers derived from parchment. Deserving the confidence, and possessing the support of the nation the national legislature can command respect in any situation. Let them forfeit that confidence, and if their jurisdiction absolute, and uncontrolled, embraced the whole continent instead of thirteen miles square, the frowns of an indignant people would reach them. It is not by surrounding your capital with men destitute of political rights that you can exclude the voice of freemen. The sanctity of parchment power used as an engine of oppression is not known in this country. The virtue of the legislature is its only shield. It is that alone which insures the support of the nation. With the confidence of the nation we possess its sword and its purse, and can command the respect due to the representatives of a free people. Under whatever aspect he viewed the question, whether as it respects the people of the district, the nation or national legislature he had no doubt as to the expediency of receding the territory.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8.

Mr. Southard.—Mr. Chairman, I should have contented myself with giving a silent vote on this question, had it not been for the strong impressions on my mind that more is intended than expressed in the resolutions now on the table. It is not two years since two resolutions were introduced to this House similar to these now under consideration, with this distinction, that they went to include the city of Washington with the other parts of the district, in the transfer to the states of Virginia and Maryland.

I believe it to be the object of some members not only to recede the branches of the district contained in these resolutions, but likewise the city. If the doctrine, so strongly contended for, that Congress has a right to transfer or recede, be once established, take the first step, and you as easily take the second. I have no desire to call in question the sincerity of the mover of these resolutions, nor of many who support them, yet there are others who wish a receding of the whole territory.

This subject involves two questions.—1st. Whether Congress has a constitutional power to make a retrocession of this district to the states of Virginia and Maryland. And 2dly. Whether it be good policy. As to the first, Mr. S. said he had strong doubts on his mind, as to the rightful power of Congress to recede or transfer.

The members of the convention who framed the constitution of the U. States looked forward to a day when it would become necessary to fix on a place which should become the permanent seat of government. By reference to the eighth section of the first article of the constitution, we see it clearly expressed that Congress shall have power "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the U. States."

This article, with all others contained in that instrument, after publication for the consideration of the people of the U. States, was adopted, and became a part of the constitution. In pursuance of this subject Congress, on the 16th of July, 1790, passed

an act, entitled, "The act to fix the seat of the government."

"That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed, on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connagochogue, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States."

Congress accepted a cession of ten miles square for the express purpose, and on the express condition of exercising exclusive legislation and jurisdiction, and this to agreeably to the spirit and meaning of the constitution and law, thus forming a compact, which Congress has no right to violate. All the states in their legislative capacity, and the people of the United States, including the inhabitants of this territory, are bound by this compact, which compact is as strong as the constitution itself.

But, Mr. Chairman, we are told that there can be no constitutional objection to the retrocession. The gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Stanford) contended that this district stands on the same footing as a plot of land purchased by the government, for a navy-yard in the state of North Carolina to the United States. Sir, there is no analogy in these cases. In the purchase of land for a navy-yard, the government becomes the proprietor of the soil, and in such case jurisdiction and soil are inseparable; so also in the cession by North Carolina the right of soil passed with the jurisdiction. The case under consideration is widely different; the right of soil passed not with the jurisdiction; the right of legislation only being vested in Congress. Congress cannot, therefore, transfer the right of soil, nor the inhabitants, to the states of Virginia and Maryland, nor to any other state or nation, without their consent.

Gentlemen complain that congress are too often called upon to legislate for this district; and why? Is it not owing to the neglect to enact laws really necessary to the internal regulation of the city?

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie) laments the degraded situation of the people of this district, in being unrepresented, and in a state of absolute despotism. Mr. S. said, he did not view them in such a degraded situation as stated by that gentleman; he considered them represented at the convention and as the people of the United States intended they should be, and as they themselves expected to be. Were the inhabitants of this territory in the degraded state so much lamented by gentlemen, or were the people of the United States once persuaded that a portion of their fellow citizens were really thus oppressed, we should have complaints and memorials from every part of the Union. But, Sir we have no such complaints; they are satisfied, and I am entirely so.

We are told, and the alarm is given, that there is great danger of despotism springing up in this district; that the seeds of despotism are already sown; that the germ of aristocracy already begins to appear; and they beg us to reflect upon the certain conduct of an ambitious leader.

Sir, I apprehend no evil, dangerous to the liberties of the country, flowing from this source. Suppose, for the sake of argument that an ambitious leader, or a corrupt President, should rise up, could he, with a military force, confined to the militia of the district, give laws to the Union? Can the territory afford sustenance to an army? Hence the idea of danger, held up by the gentleman, is predicated on the corruption of the legislature, and a total dereliction from the principles of liberty. While the legislature shall remain pure and uncorrupt, the liberties of the people are safe. Without the aid of the legislature, the executive in this case is impotent. He can neither raise nor feed one soldier. But if the dangers and difficulties pointed out by the advocates of these resolutions be real, why do they not apply at once an effectual remedy? Carry them into effect, and the principal evil will still remain. It is lopping off the branches while the stock remains. You still retain all that in my opinion, can ever prove dangerous to the liberties of this country. The gentleman says that Congress must still legislate for the city; this acknowledgment destroys one half their argument; for it will require nearly as much time to enact laws for five miles as for ten miles square, and as much money.

The advocates of these resolutions call on us to prove the advantages derived by Congress in exercising exclusive jurisdiction over this territory? If they are dissatisfied and wish to make innovations on the regulations established by the consti-

tution and them to prove the advantages derived by Congress in exercising exclusive jurisdiction over this territory? If they are dissatisfied and wish to make innovations on the regulations established by the consti-

Mr. C. one observation measure. For time to make an established in this case I afford? Or, of the citizens constituents are of their freedom of the district with their not, nor mind with impressing would pro any good hope the

BO

S P A

We can state from Madrid, ber, that the Spanish court of a war between The Spanish arrived at a phitite with six dollars. seven m On which British frigate there was nine perished with son on boards.

It is stated the authority of November 8, had left that of a war

It has minister court; lowed, adopted a pacific whom the diplo ted when the mis Spain, it is certain.

However, if avoid war he calamity to pe commotions.

NEW-YO

A member letters better, by contain silent which bably re European may be import

PHILA

Extract of a

"Captains writers in the this Island and demand supposed receipt formed here sit of Ang can ves tigua under a waiting their arrived from E every America same time ceas illegal usurpation

"I have dect this information ment. At the our vessels are British men of necessary petty, chased cargo.

It is the privateer, having been left has succeeded in homeward bound from St. Domingo informant is a

ation and the laws, the burden lies on them to prove that injury is done to the citizens by our exercising this constitutional power. But, Sir, this is a task too hard for them to perform.

Mr. Chairman, I wish now to make one observation as to the policy of the measure. I consider it bad policy at any time to make unnecessary innovations upon established laws and customs. Why in this case I ask, set the government afloat? Or, why destroy the confidence of the citizens in their government? Our constituents are happy in the enjoyment of their freedom and liberties, the people of the district are also happy and satisfied with their present situation, and I cannot, nor do I wish to agitate the public mind without a just cause. Under the impression that to adopt these resolutions would produce much evil, without doing any good, I shall vote against them, and hope they will not pass.

(To be continued.)

BOSTON, Jan. 17.

SPANISH WAR.

We can state on the authority of letters from Madrid, as late as the 8th November, that the British minister had left the Spanish court; and that no doubt existed of a war between the two countries.

The Spanish frigate *La Vengeance* is arrived at Caliz, and the frigate *L'Amphitrite* at Cordoba, both from America, with six million three hundred thousand dollars. Another frigate, *La Sabina*, with seven millions was expected.

On board the *Mercedes*, Spanish ship, which blew up in the late action with the British frigates, it is painful to state that there was nineteen lady passengers, who perished with the rest of the unhappy person on board.

(Boston Chronicle.)

January 18.

It is stated in yesterday's Chronicle, on the authority of a letter from Madrid, of November 8, "that the British minister had left that city, and there was no doubt of a war between Great Britain & Spain."

It has long been known that the British minister, Mr. Frere had left the Spanish court; a general expectation of war followed, and some hostile measures were adopted; but affairs afterwards assumed a pacific appearance. But if the person to whom the diplomatic duties were committed when the minister withdrew, has left Spain, it is certainly an unfavorable symptom.

However, if his Catholic majesty can avoid war he will. He will not add that calamity to pestilence, famine and civil commotions.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

A merchant in this city has received letters from London of the 17th November, by an arrival at New-Bedford. They contain no political intelligence, and are silent as to the name of the vessel by which they are forwarded. We shall probably receive by this day's eastern mail European advices which must be late and may be important.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated December 16.

Captain M. informs me, the underwriters in the United States wish to have this island considered in a state of blockade, and demand premiums in proportion to the supposed risk. I presume before the receipt of this they will be otherwise informed; there has not been any blockade here since August last; during the months of August and September several American vessels were carried into Fortola, Antigua and Dominica, for adjudication, under charge of French blockade, when a waiting their sentence a positive order arrived from England for the delivery of every American vessel so sent in, at the same time censuring in severe terms the illegal usurpation of Commodore Hood.

I have deemed it necessary to give you this information, for your future government. At the same time keep in view that our vessels are liable to be overhauled by British men of war; in that case 'tis only necessary to have proper certificates of property, and that the return was actually purchased with the proceeds of the outward cargo."

NORFOLK, January 19.

It is with sincere regret we state that the privateer, mentioned in our last as having been left engaged with the *Ardent*, has succeeded in capturing several of the homeward bound fleet of merchantmen from St. Domingo for Baltimore. Our informant is a sailor who was landed on

Wednesday, from on board the privateer, at Cape Henry. He states that he was on board the schooner *Ann-Maria*, Bryant, of Baltimore, which was among the vessels taken. The *Ardent* succeeded in beating off the privateer, who mistaking her guns (32lb. cannonades) for wooden ones, ran close along-side and fired into her, but received immediately a discharge of grape and langrage, which killed a great number of her men. After maintaining a short action she sheered off, and went in chase of the other vessels. She was afterwards beat off by the *Lioness* and *Felicity*. He says that she made eight or ten prizes, of which he recollects the names of only the brig *Hunter*, capt. Williams, and Philip, captain Bullington. The ship *Ardent* he thinks either has foundered or will founder. She was extremely crazy and deeply laden; and must have been much injured in the action, if not by the privateer, by the weight of her own metal—she was very leaky when she sailed.

The privateer is not a schooner, but a brig, called *Le Bonaparte*, belonging to Point-Petre, Guadeloupe, mounting eighteen-guns, and had three hundred men on board when she attacked the fleet. She was chased by the *Cambrian* frigate on Tuesday, but ran her out of sight in a few hours. She is now off the Cape, cruising for the remainder of the fleet, and for vessels bound outward for St. Domingo.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

Arrived schooner *Mokaw*, Quarles, 20 days from Port-au-Prince. Sailed in co. with the ship *Leander*, Ricard, and sch'r *Nancy*, Alley, for New-York; schooner *Eagle*, Kemp, Philadelphia, and brig *Fame*, Young, for this port; parted with the *Fame* in the latitude of Charleston, about 6 days ago. Left ships *Hindustan*, Lewis, New-York; *Louisiana*, White, and *Nep-tune*, Taylor, Philadelphia; *Lucy-Ann*, Hamilton, Baltimore; and brig *Dolly*, Cowper, New-York; *Jane*, Gardner, Baltimore. A number of others, names not recollect.

Brig *Mary Louisa*, Farrer, hence has arrived at Gonaves.

Schooner *Eliza*, Gilbert, from Nevis, went up East River on Thursday.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Snowlen,

In reading that part of Mr. Eppes's speech, published in your paper of Saturday, I was a good deal pleased to learn that Congress is Female, and was greatly in hopes that Mr. E. would prove the Federal Constitution Male, for it seems he can make it anything, so that they might produce Federal offspring, which in these times would be a Phenomenon. It appears from the horrible screams lately made in her chamber, that she was in labour with a *Monster*, which to the great joy of the people of this place, was strangled in its birth.

IT.

The following persons are appointed Cashiers at the offices of discount and deposit of the Bank of Virginia, viz. At Norfolk, THOMAS WILLIAMSON. Petersburg, JOHN WILDER. Fredericksburg, WM. ROBERTS.

The ship *William* and *John*, captain Thomas Woodhouse, arrived at Cowes, the 20th November, after a passage of thirty days.

Mr. BURR arrived in this city a day or two ago from Washington, and yet remains here. Governor BLOOMFIELD arrived yesterday, in this city, from New-Jersey. [Advertiser.]

From the United States Gazette.

CURSORY VIEWS OF DEMOCRACY. ITS POLITICAL JUSTICE.

If we have not totally lost our memories we cannot but recollect that the party called federal were reduced to the necessity of carrying the constitution, now so much beloved by its early opposers, by dint of hard fighting; and that immediately after, a new bone of contention was started by the democrats in regard to the French revolution. According to them it was "the wisest, virtuous, discreetest, best" and most philanthropic effort in behalf of human happiness, that ever was thought of. That it was calculated to avenge the violated rights of man, and to meliorate the condition of humanity in every quarter of the globe, and that every one who dissented from this opinion, was an aristocrat, a tyrant, a monster, whose neck was justly

due to the guillotine. Notwithstanding this tremendous denunciation, some of the federalists very early began to doubt of the purity and beneficial effects which were predicted to flow from this astonishing commotion; and it was not long before it became a general sentiment of the party, that the issue would be sinister. But the democrats would not hear a word against the revolutionists. It was impossible they could do wrong, they thought, whilst the blood of royalists and aristocrats was flowing so copiously, and the true republicans, in their eyes, were always those, who were in possession of the guillotine. A very ingenious and convenient mode, it must be granted, of estimating the merit of the contending factions. Whether the common herd received their cue from their leaders, is not certain though highly probable. The prints which were in the interest and under the controul of the great men of the sect, breathed the same sentiment, and not a villain lost popularity, until he had first lost his noddle. Hence Danton, Hebert, Collot D'Herbois, and Robespierre, each "strutted his hour" with infinite applause. At length the curtain has fallen, the hallowed revolution is over, and *la grande republique* safe and snug in the holy keeping of a Corsican emperor. What then? Why then the democrats who were invariably out in all their calculations, proclaim and celebrate, what they are pleased to term a *republican triumph*; and the humbled federalists, who, it appears were perfectly correct in their opinions, are completely disgraced in the eyes of their countrymen. They are branded as aristocrats, and find to their cost, that when a nation is drunk, it is the part of a prudent man to partake of the general intoxication; and that in certain conjunctions, it is the extreme of folly to be either wise, sober, or honest. Should any mind be weak enough to revolt at this idea, let it take a view of our affairs for a few years back, and contrast the attributes which attract and secure national confidence, with those which lead to distrust and disgrace.

But where is political justice? Does Godwin teach that wisdom should be punished, and error rewarded? If the constitution be a good thing which the democrats now assure us it is, to whom does it owe its origin and preservation, but to the federalists? If the French revolution has ended in despotism, does it not justify the predictions of the federalists? If the madness of making a common cause with that nation is now apparent to every one, who prevented it but the federalists? And if heavier taxes were imposed upon the people, than they were willing to bear, what induced these burdens, but the hopeful scheme of fraternization? Had a proper feeling for their country, existed in the hearts of the democrats, no warlike preparations would have been necessary, and consequently no additional taxes have been laid.

Many other examples of the like political justice might be shown. Though I shall content myself with instancing the duties upon salt and brown sugar, the repeal of those on refined sugar and coaches, and the general system of taxation, so strikingly favourable to the supporters of democratic sway, at the expense of commercial interest, perhaps justly suspected of calumny.

GRAMBLE.

FROM THE BALANCE.

FEDERALISM.

..... "You were us'd To fly, extremity was the truer of spirits; That common chances common men could bear; That, when the sea was calm, all boats alike She w'd mastery in floating. Fortune's blows, When most shook hoists, being gently warded, brave A noble cunning. You were us'd to load me With precepts that wou'd make invincible The heart that cou'd them."

Shakspeare.

With pain and disappointment, we discover, in some of our brother editors, evident signs of despondency; with pain, because it has an injurious tendency; with disappointment, because we did believe, that federalists knew better how to bear adversity. Neither nations, individuals, sects nor societies, can expect to enjoy uninterrupted prosperity and happiness. Every thing human is subject to change; and nothing more so than political parties. Federalists have had a glorious day; glorious, because, when their sun was in its zenith, their acts were tempered with justice and moderation; their power was not abused; they were not intoxicated with prosperity. Aiming only at the public good, they calmly, relied on the public sentiment for support. They invited their opponents to investigate their measures with freedom; and, repelling on the conscious rectitude of their motives, they smiled contemptuously on all who called their motives in question. But their opponents were ambitious, cunning, artful, persevering and industrious beyond example. They were not dissuaded by defeat. They stuck at no means, however base. They were not abashed by detection. They advanced

ly degrees, until they have at length gained the ascendancy. Viewing the two parties as they now stand, can the federalists see any cause of despondency? Nay, have they not the strongest evidence, that their political opponents are fit to become their own executioners. The democrats have now arrived at that giddy height, to which they must eventually fall by their own indiscretion. Mad, intoxicated, heated with revengeful passions, they lose sight of prudence; they turn their power into an engine of persecution; they put a gag in the mouth of Truth; and contumeliously taunt their vanquished enemies. Selfish, jealous and distrustful, they quarrel amongst themselves for the spoils gained in victory; they have no confidence in each other; they inhabit a crazy and divided house, which cannot stand. The federalists, reflecting on the scene of anarchy which is presented to their view, and sicken at the thought of having been instrumental in bringing about such a state of things. Safety must finally be sought under the banners of federalism. The people will return to their senses, and democracy must retrace its steps.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL CHURCH LOTTERY.

Twenty-fourth Day's Drawing. 300 tickets were drawn this day, among which were the following prizes.

Prizes of Five Hundred Dollars.

No. 3,486.

Prizes of One Hundred Dollars.

Nos. 5,353 5,673 9,687 10,180 16,277 12,648.

Prizes of Fifty Dollars.

Nos. 1,476 6,195 9,432 15,170 15,989.

Prize of Twenty-five Dollars.

No. 5,822 8,717 10,932.

Prizes of Twenty Dollars.

Nos. 31 293 2,816 2,829 2,841 4,073 4,044 4,213 5,059 5,182 5,436 5,947

6,781 6,788 6,806 7,055 8,304 8,519

8,786 9,161 9,295 9,651 9,687 9,689

9,900 10,236 10,562 11,240 11,483

11,694 12,033 12,419 13,272 14,516

16,987 17,228 17,402 18,479 19,532

19,151 19,353 19,699 20,253 20,344.

Forty-eight Prizes of Fifteen Dollars.

The wheel lost this day 45 dollars.

Total gain 10,520 dollars.

Adjourned till Saturday next, at ten o'clock.

By Authority.

EXHIBITION.

Moral and Entertaining.

MR. MAGINNIS respectfully informs the inhabitants of this town that he will present an Exhibition THIS EVENING (January, 28, 1805.)

Consisting of the Wonderful Group of Artificial Comedians;

Who will perform the Ballad of The Children in the Wood.

ALSO,

The Rich and Comic Figures will be introduced.

The Evening's Entertainments will conclude with

An exact Representation of a Sea Engagement.

Doors to be opened at six, and the performance to commence at seven o'clock.

Admittance Fifty Cents.

Children who, come with their parents will be admitted at half price.

Tickets may be had at Mr. Stewart's Book Store.

The room will be made comfortably warm.

Mr. M. intending shortly to sail for Europe, will dispose of his Apparatus, and will teach the purchaser.

January 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, 13th February, 1805, will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, that valuable

LOT OF GROUND,

situate on the corner of Dupke and Union streets, together with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a two story frame House, late the property of Samuel Hilton. A credit of 6 and 12 months will be given on part of the purchase money.

James Davidson,

P. G. Marshall.

Dec. 3.

24W H.

Taken from the Washington TAVERN, On TUESDAY Evening the 15th inst.

A grey knap'd Frize Great Coat.

The person who has it will be kind enough to leave it at the said Tavern, or with the officer, here.

M. KENNEDY,

Living with Mr. JAMES RUSSEL Fairfax street.

Jan. 24.

44

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, to wit:
November Term, 1804.
James Sanderson, Complainant
AGAINST
Alexander Henderson, Joseph Riddle and William Wilson—Defendants.

The defendant, Alexander Henderson, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant Alexander Henderson, is not an inhabitant of this district; on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Alexander Henderson, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendants, Joseph Riddle and William Wilson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Alexander Henderson, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A Copy.—Tett
G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 10. 1804

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, to wit:
November Term, 1804.
James Wallace, complainant
AGAINST
Francis S. Taylor and the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, defendants.

THE defendant, Francis S. Taylor, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Francis S. Taylor, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Francis S. Taylor, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, The Marine Insurance Company of the town of Alexandria, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Francis S. Taylor, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A Copy.—Tett
G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 10. 1804

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, to wit:
November Term, 1804.
William Hartshorne, complainant
AGAINST
Francis S. Taylor and the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, defendants.

THE defendant, Francis S. Taylor, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Francis S. Taylor, is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Francis S. Taylor, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendants, The Marine Insurance Company of the town of Alexandria, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Francis S. Taylor, until the further order or decree of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A Copy.—Tett
G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 10. 1804

Notice is hereby given,
To those holders of Stock in the Eastern Branch Bridge Company, who have not paid up their several installments, that, unless immediate payment is made to the Treasurer of said Company, their shares will be proceeded against as the law directs.

By order of the Directors,
WILLIAM BRENT, Treasurer.
Washington, January 16, 1805. 1aw6w

BARLEY.

I have received 1350 bushels of good clean BARLEY, which I will sell lower than usual, as the season for using it is considerably advanced.

Cuthbert Powell.
January 14. 2aw3w

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, to wit:
November Term, 1804.
George Wilson, Complainant
AGAINST
Francis S. Taylor, and the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, defendants.

The defendant, Francis S. Taylor, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Francis S. Taylor, is not an inhabitant of this district; on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Francis S. Taylor, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendants, The Marine Insurance Company of the town of Alexandria, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant, Francis S. Taylor, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county; and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A Copy.—Tett
G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 11. 1804

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, to wit:
November Term, 1804.
Alexander Henderson, junr. complainant
AGAINST
Etienne John Branston and James Towers, defendants.

THE defendant, Etienne John Branston, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendant, Etienne John Branston, is not an inhabitant of this district; on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Etienne John Branston, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, James Towers, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands, belonging to the said absent defendant, Etienne John Branston, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.

A Copy.—Tett
G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 10. 1804

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
County of Alexandria, to wit:
November Term, 1804.
John McIvor, assignee of the creditors of Andrew and William Ramsay, bankrupts, complainants,
AGAINST
James Lenox, William Maitland & William Wilson, defendants.

THE defendant, James Lenox, and William Maitland, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said James Lenox, and William Maitland are not inhabitants of this district; on motion of the said complainants, by their attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendants, James Lenox and William Maitland, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter their appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court, and that the other defendant, William Wilson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, James Lenox and William Maitland until the further order or decree of the court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in both of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

A Copy.—Tett
G. DENEALE, c. c.

January 12. 1804

Five Dollars Reward.
Ran away from the subscriber, on the 24th of December last, a dark mulatto man, named THOMAS BELL, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, a mark on his right cheek a little below the eye. It is unknown to describe his clothing, as it is probable he has changed them before this. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend this described runaway and confine him so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

PETER FILES.
January 24. 2aw3w

BURR & HAMILTON.
IS NOW OPENED
At Mr. Mott's Washington Tavern, King Street,
a new collection of
WAX FIGURES.

Superior to any in America, among which is a striking likeness and representation of the late unfortunate fight between Col. AARON BURR, Vice President of the United States, and General ALEXANDER HAMILTON—where General Hamilton is supported by his second after receiving the mortal wound—while Col. Burr is led from the field by his second. A striking representation of the place where the duel was fought painted upon scenery, &c. and a number of CHOSEN FIGURES, selected from the best collection in America. Music on an elegant ORGAN.
Admission, HALF A DOLLAR for grown persons. Children half price.

For Sale by the Subscribers,
Muscovado sugar in hhds.
Green Coffee in tierces
Antigua & Tobago rum in hhds.
Cogniac Brandy in pipes
AND A FEW
Barrels of Prime BEEF.
Nathaniel Wauless, & Co. dls.
Jan. 24. 1804


JAMES DOUGLASS,
HAS OPENED A
GROCERY STORE,
In Royal Street, four doors below the Coffee House, where he has now for Sale,
Cogniac Brandy, of the best quality,
Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum,
Whisky,
Molasses,
Imperial
Young Hyson, and } TEAS,
Suehong
Coffee, Chocolate,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugars,
Pepper, Allspice,
Ground Ginger, Nutmegs,
Cinnamon, Cloves,
Mould and Dipe Candles,
James River manufactured Tobacco,
Cabinets best do,
Powder and Shot assorted, &c. &c.

In selecting the above articles he has had an eye particularly to the custom of his friends in town, to whom he will be very thankful for any favours in his way. They are of the best quality, and will be sold as low for cash as they can possibly be afforded.
He has also on hand a parcel of excellent Rhode Island Potatoes, and a few barrels Sweet Potatoes. Also, Indian Meal, of which he will endeavour to keep a constant supply, and firkin Butter and Flour by retail.

January 23. 2aw3w
JACOB GREGG
Has just received direct from London, a neat assortment of
GOLD and SILVER WATCHES;
Which he offers for sale at his shop on Fairfax street, next door to doctor Kennedy's.
January 15. 2aw3w

JOHN TUCKER
Has for Sale,
10 puncheons St. Croix Rum
8000 lbs. Green Coffee
1500 Spanish Hides;
AND,
Groceries, as usual.
January 14. 2aw3w

NOTICE.
The Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, are hereby notified, that the third instalment of Twenty five Dollars on each share of stock, will become due on Saturday the 2d February next.
Charles Page, Cashier.
January 21. 2aw3w

BOOT and SHOE
Manufactory.

ISAAC DAWES,
Opposite John Kincaid's Store, King Street.
Begg leave, respectfully, to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoe Business, in all its various branches, opposite the store of John Kincaid, where he has on hand a general assortment of fashionable work, which he will sell very low for cash.

Those gentlemen who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on the utmost attention. He has on hand a general assortment of Leather, which he will sell at the most reduced price, and give the highest price for hides.
December 19. 2aw3w

NOTICE.
Alexander, Dec. 4, 1804.
Enclosed, I send the Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, do, and are hereby required to pay to the Treasurer of said Company, Ten Dollars on each share by them respectively subscribed, on the first day of March next; and the further sum of Ten Dollars, on each of their shares, on the first day of August next ensuing.
JONAH THOMPSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
Such as are in arrears for former calls, are respectfully and earnestly solicited, to make immediate payment to the Treasurer, that he may be enabled to discharge the claims against the Company; particularly as there are amongst those claimants a number of poor laborers, who are in the utmost distress for want of the sums due them. The Directors latter themselves than the prompt payment of every delinquent will relieve them from the painful necessity of enforcing punctuality, which can no longer be delayed.
J. T.
Dec. 28, 1804.

I have for Sale,
2,000 wt. fine twine
4 tons patent shot
20 boxes tin plate
8, 10, 12, and 20d. fine drawn wrought nails.
John Jannery.
1st Month, 8th. 1aw3w

For Sale, or Rent for a term of years, or exchange for good well improved property in the town of Alexandria, a present residence; it contains 230 acres of LAND, part of which is in high cultivation, situate on the new turnpike road, distant 6 miles from Alexandria, about 30 acres of meadow, abundance of clover to the hay, a quantity of choice fruit, well watered and has a considerable proportion of wood land. The improvements (which are mostly new) consist of a good convenient Dwelling House and all the necessary out-houses, a Barn 85 by 42 x 12 feet, the outside of which is brick, covered with cyprus shingles; stables for 20 horses and 40 cows. Also, a good GRIST MILL, about 150 yards from the door. For particulars apply to
AUG. J. SMITH.
December 28. 2aw3w

LAND FOR SALE.
I WISH to sell sixty or seventy acres of LAND, lying on the main turnpike road, about two miles from the Alexandria market house: on which place there is a square lot or bin. This place in point of situation, is inferior to none on said road; it has also an excellent never failing spring of water. For further particulars please apply to the subscriber living near the Cammeton mills.
William Turner.
January 21. 2aw3w

Young Ladies Boarding and Day SCHOOL.

The inhabitants of Alexandria, are respectfully informed that sudden illness has prevented the commencement of Mrs. O'Riley's Ladies Academy, to this city—but being now in a state of convalescence, will as soon as her health permits open her proposed academy, (of which due notice will be given,) where will be taught French and English grammatically; Writing and Arithmetic; History, Geography and the use of the Globes; Music, Drawing and all kinds of work, viz. Embroidery in chenille, gold Silver, silk, &c. comprising figures, floral and ornamental, landscapes, flowers, fruit, &c. maps wrought in silk, chenille, gold, &c. print work in figures or landscapes; cloth work in fruit, birds, flowers, &c. blazes and varnishing in vases, pyramids, baskets, tea tables, &c. &c. grotto and shell work, ar. official flowers, tambour and drifden, cross stitch, rent stitch, tapestry, &c. bugle and pearl work, painting on velvet, gauze, silk, vellum, &c. with many other accomplishments to numerous to mention.
Parents and guardians desirous to have an opportunity of an early and accomplished female education, shall meet the completion of their wishes by patronizing the proprietress, the greatest attention will be paid to the morals and education of the young ladies entrusted to their care.

Nov. 20. 2aw3w
Alexandria Bank Shares
FOR SALE—apply to
JAMES PATTON.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. S. SNOWDEN.